

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXII.  
No. 4,231.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1843.

Established  
A. D. 1738.

**The Newport Mercury**  
is PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY  
**J. H. BARBER.**  
No. 133, Thames Street.

**Terms**—Two DOLLARS per annum.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square  
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents  
will be charged for each subsequent inser-  
tion.—All Advertisements, except where an  
account is open, must be paid for previous  
to insertion.  
No Paper discontinued (unless at the  
discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are  
paid.  
Single papers six cents, to be had at the  
Office.

**STATIONERY.**  
Letter and Foolscap Paper, Ink, Black  
Sand, Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens, Quills,  
&c. &c. Just received and for sale at  
the Book Store of  
**J. H. BARBER.**

**For Newport and Providence.**



With further notice the Mail stage will  
leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and  
Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted),  
at nine o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Newport  
at two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also  
leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and  
Warren, at five o'clock, A. M., and arrive in  
Providence at two o'clock P. M., in time to take  
the Stonington Cars for New York, the cars  
for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsocket and  
Covington. This is the most direct and expedi-  
tious Stage route between Providence and  
Newport, and passengers taking this line may  
rest assured that every attention will be paid  
to render the ride as comfortable as possible.  
The coaches are in good order—good horses  
and careful and obliging drivers. There is  
now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which  
makes the crossing much more expeditious and  
pleasant than formerly.  
Extra horses and coaches furnished in  
either place at short notice.  
Books kept in Providence at the Manufic-  
turers and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in War-  
ren, Jones' in Bristol, and at Hazard's and  
Townsend's in Newport.  
**G. R. KINNICUTT,** Providence, Proprietor.  
**S. MASON, Jr.,** Warren  
**J. CHADWICK,** Bristol  
**JOHN G. WEAVER,** Newport,  
Oct. 22, 1842.

**NEW**  
**Cheap Store.**

The Store No. 159 Thames street, for-  
merly occupied by E. A. Sherman, is  
now open, with a general Assortment of new  
and desirable

**DRY GOODS,**  
comprising in part—Mousseline de Laines,  
Calicoes, Jaconet Cambrics, Laces, Ed-  
gings, Dimity; Emb'd Collars, Musling,  
Lawn, Hosiery, Gloves, Cambric Hdks,  
Table Linens, Gingham, Silks, Cashmere  
and Thibet Shawls, Broadcloths, cassi-  
meres, Satinets, cheap

**Carpeting,**  
and a variety of other Goods which will be  
offered at Great Bargains.  
Newport, April 15.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber having been appointed  
Administrator on the estate of  
**HANNAH MANCHESTER,**  
late of Portsmouth, Spinster, dec'd., re-  
quests all persons having any demands  
against said estate, to present them to  
him for settlement, and all persons, in-  
debted to said estate are requested to make  
payment to  
**OLIVER D. GREENE, Adm'r.**  
Portsmouth, March 25.

**CARPETINGS,**  
Hearth Rugs,  
Oil Cloths,  
Printed Bookings,  
Straw Matting,  
is all their variety, and at much reduced  
prices, are just received and for sale at the  
**CARPET HALL**  
or  
**WM. C. COZZENS & CO.**  
April 15.

**RUSSIA DIAPERS,**  
Just Received and for sale at  
No 132, by **J. M. COOK & Co.**  
January 21.

**NEW and CHOICE**  
**SPRING GOODS.**

**EDWARD A. SHERMAN** solicits  
the attention of purchasers to a  
very large assortment of Dry Goods just  
opened at his new store,  
**NO. 185 & 186 THAMES ST.**  
4th mo. 29th.

**SPENCER'S**  
**Pills, Syrup, and Plaster.**

THE numerous proofs daily received  
of the utility of SPENCER'S VEG-  
ETABLE PILLS, not only from profes-  
sional men, but also from individuals,  
previously unknown to the proprietor,  
many of them guardians and instructors  
of youth, who speak from personal know-  
ledge, together with the rapid sale, com-  
pletely satisfies him that he has not been  
deceived. Those recommendations have  
fully sustained it as a certain cure for the  
headache, as also a sure remedy for many  
other complaints if used according to the  
directions which accompany them.  
For sale by **MARY TILLEY, No. 49**  
Spring street.

**W. SESSIONS**  
HAS just opened a great variety of arti-  
cles  
**FOR DRESSES,**  
M. de Laines, Chusans, Paisiens, Prints  
and Cambrics.  
ALSO  
**SHAWLS,**  
Ribbons, Fancy Hdks &c. &c.

**Newport Exchange Bank.**

A meeting of the Stockholders of this  
Bank on MONDAY May 1st, 1843,  
the following named persons were elected  
Directors for the ensuing year:  
David S. Holloway, Israel F. Lake, Na-  
than Hammett, Samuel Carr, Thomas  
Fowler and John Sterne.  
At a meeting of the directors, on the  
same day, Nathan Hammett Esq. was re-  
elected President.  
**JOHN STERNE, Cashier.**  
Newport, May, 6.

**DRESS GOODS.**  
THE subscribers have just received a  
very great assortment of New and de-  
sirable Styles of Goods  
**FOR DRESSES,**  
such as Silks, Mousseline de Laines, Par-  
isienne, Cambrics, Calicoes, &c.  
**WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**  
April 15.

**Molasses Hhd Shooks and**  
**Heads.**

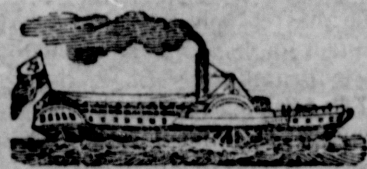
**1000** of the first quality. For sale  
by  
**PECKHAM, BULL & CO.**

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.**

**JOHN G. WHITEHORNE & SAM-  
UEL WHITEHORNE,** of the  
Town and County of Newport, merchants,  
under the firm of J. G. & S. White-  
horne, have this day made to the sub-  
scriber, an assignment of their property  
for the benefit of their creditors, as specified  
in said assignment; therefore those hav-  
ing demands against the said J. G. &  
S. Whitehorne are requested to present  
the same, and those indebted to make im-  
mediate payment to  
**R. P. LEE, Assignee.**

**NEW GOODS**  
**OF ALL KINDS**  
SUITABLE for the Season. Just opened  
by  
**W. SESSIONS**  
April 29.

**STEAMBOAT NOTICE.**



THE Steamer MASSACHUSETTS leaves  
Long Wharf, Newport for Providence,  
Sunday morning, May 27th, at  
7 o'clock. Returning will leave Providence  
Monday at 11 A. M., and Newport  
at 2 P. M. for New York, via Stoning-  
ton.  
Fare between Newport & New York \$3.50  
River Fare, 50  
The above arrangement will continue  
until further notice.  
March 25.

**NEW STORE.**  
**E. A. SHERMAN,**  
INFORMS his friends and the public that he  
has removed to his new store,  
**Nos. 185 & 186 THAMES-ST.,**  
where he has just received a large assort-  
ment of  
**Spring and Summer Goods,**  
purchased in New York for cash. Those  
making Spring purchases will please call  
and examine his stock.  
4th mo. 29th.

**WILLOW CARRIAGES and CRADLES.**  
Travelling Baskets and Bags,  
for sale at STACY'S Variety Store, cor-  
ner of Frank and Thames streets.  
May 13.

**A Furnished House to Let.**

The subscriber will let for  
the season or year, the house  
and garden on Ocre Point,  
the property of Wm. Beach  
Lawrence, Esq. The garden will be  
planted and cultivated for the use of the  
tenant, and there is on the premises an  
ice house filled with excellent ice, also  
for his use.  
**RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.**  
Newport, April 29, 1843.

**TO LET,**

The office in the second  
story of the South Wing of  
the Rhode Island Union Bank  
Building. For terms apply  
at the Bank.  
April 22.

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**

The Subscriber offers  
for Sale, his House and Lot,  
situated in the central part of  
Broad street, occupied by  
F. Carr.—The House is a substantial,  
well built structure, two stories high, 35  
feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an  
addition to the rear also two stories, high,  
and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together  
with a wood house, rain water cistern,  
and a well of good water. The Lot is  
spacious, being 90 feet on Broad street,  
and running back upwards of 250 feet,  
and covered with a variety of fruit  
and ornamental trees.—The whole forms a  
most eligible residence for a private fam-  
ily, or may for a small amount be con-  
verted into a convenient Boarding House.  
**WM. G. HAMMOND.**

**FOR SALE.**

A very pleasantly situated and  
valuable FARM, laying on  
the East side of this Island,  
and 4 1-2 miles from New-  
port, being partly in Middletown and  
partly in Portsmouth, containing about  
110 acres of excellent Land; it is well  
fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has  
on it a double two story dwelling house,  
a good wash room chaise and milk house,  
crib and grain house, and a large boun-  
dary; all the above buildings are in good  
repair—there is also a well of good soft  
water, and a water grist mill that will  
grind for \$60 per year, and is in excellent  
grinding order.—There is also a large  
full grown greening orchard, and a young  
orchard; both orchards are in full bearing  
of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on rea-  
sonable terms as to price and credit, and  
any one wishing to secure an indepen-  
dence for life, will do well to purchase—  
it is seldom such a Farm is offered for  
sale on this Island.  
**ROBINSON POTTER.**

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber intending to  
relinquish the business in  
which he has so long been en-  
gaged, offers for sale the estab-  
lishment in Newport, so well known as the  
**EAGLE HOTEL.**  
The house was mostly rebuilt in 1836; is  
93 feet in length, and 35 in breadth; and  
contains four parlors, a large and convenient  
dining hall, and rooms for the comfortable  
occupancy of seventy boarders. Attached  
to it there are a garden, out-houses, stables  
and every desirable convenience. The cen-  
tral position and extensive accommodations  
of this establishment will always secure for  
it a full share of public support at all  
seasons of the year. It will be sold with or  
without the furniture. For terms, apply  
to the present proprietor and occupant.  
**THOMAS TOWNSEND.**  
Newport, R. I. Sept. 25-1841.

**TO LET.**  
TWO first rate Tenements in  
the new House in Brewer street,  
opposite the Newport Brewery.  
One tenement is on the first floor and one  
on the second floor, each tenement consists  
of four rooms with washroom, lock garret  
and celler, with a rain water Cistern to  
each. There is a large and convenient  
yard, with a pump and good well of water  
belonging to the premises.  
Small families with but few children,  
would be preferred. The subscriber has  
also to let, several small tenements. For  
further information apply to  
**ROBINSON POTTER.**  
Newport, April 1.

**TO LET.**

THAT pleasant and com-  
modious Dwelling-  
House, in Washington-street,  
owned and formerly occupied,  
by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is  
in excellent repair and has been occupied  
for the last five years by Miss Goff as a  
Boarding-House.—It has a large yard,  
garden, and an unfailing well of water.  
It will be Let for One or more years.—  
For terms, &c. apply to  
**BENJAMIN FINCH**  
Newport, March 13.

**FOR SALE or TO LET.**

THE Estate in Pelham street,  
late belonging to Capt. T. R.  
Gardiner dec'd, and long oc-  
cupied by him as a boarding  
house. For further particulars apply to  
**GEORGE ENGS.**  
Newport, May 6 1843

**For Sale,**

House No. 224, corner of Thames  
and Sanford streets, near the north end  
of Main Street. Title and terms as  
above. Apply to the subscriber in Tiv-  
erton, or **JONATHAN T. ALMY, Esq.,** in  
Newport and at the office of the New-  
port Mercury.  
**JAMES STEVENS.**  
May 20, 1843.

**TO LET.**

And possession given immediately.  
THE Dwelling House, corner of  
Spring and Cannon streets, for-  
merly occupied for many years,  
by the late Mrs. E. G. Philips—  
It contains a number of lodging rooms,  
well arranged for a Boarding House, with  
a good well of water in the cellar, and has  
an out Kitchen and Stable on the premises.  
For terms apply to  
**AUDLEY CLARKE.**  
Newport May 6.

**TO LET**

And Immediate Possession given.  
THE HOUSE at the north end of  
Thames Street, adjoining the  
House of Wm. Stevens.  
ALSO  
A House in Middletown, on the Farm of  
the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the  
West Road. For terms apply to  
**STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.**  
April 16,

**NEW**  
**FRENCH PAPER**  
**HANGINGS,**  
JUST IMPORTED.  
**M. FREEBORN,**  
HAS just received a very extensive  
assortment of FRENCH PAPER  
HANGINGS, consisting of a great vari-  
ety of new and elegant Patterns, which  
are offered for sale at extremely low  
prices. Those in want of the article are  
invited to call and examine them, at his  
store,  
**No. 22 Broad Street.**  
—ALSO—  
**BAND BOXES.**  
at wholesale and retail.  
Hay and Garden Seeds,  
of the first quality, and a good assort-  
ment of  
**GROCERIES & C.**  
Newport, April 8, 1843—3w.

**Shawls,**  
**FANCY HDK'FS,**  
**CRAVATS,**  
**SCARFS FOR CHILDREN,**  
**GLOVES DO.,**  
With many other desirable articles, are  
opening by **WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**  
April 29.

**BIRDSEED,** of all kinds—A fresh lot just  
received and for sale at STACY'S  
Confectionary and Variety store.  
May 13.

**PURFUMERY**—A great variety just re-  
ceived and for sale at STACY'S Va-  
riety Store, corner of Frank and Thames  
streets.  
[May 13.]

**ANDERSON'S Fine Cut Honey Dew To-  
bacco,** just received and for sale by  
the gross or dozen, at the New York prices,  
by  
**T. STACY, Jr.**  
May 13.

**Picture Frames & Pictures.**  
A fine assortment, just received and for  
sale cheap, at STACY'S Variety Store.  
May 13.

**Confectionary,**  
Of every kind, manufactured and sold  
wholesale and retail, by **T. STACY, Jr.,**  
corner of Frank and Thames streets.  
May 13.

**DANCING SCHOOL.**  
**MR. D. T. CAPRON,** respectfully an-  
nounces to his friends in Newport,  
that he will open his Dancing School on  
Tuesday 23d of May, at 3 o'clock, p. m.,  
at the Masonic Hall. Particular atten-  
tion will be given to those placed under  
his care.  
P. S. A class for Gentlemen will be  
attended to at 8 o'clock, evening.  
Terms \$6.00 for 24 Lessons.  
May 11—14.

**CORDIANS, Flutes, Fifes, Violins,**  
**Guitars, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar**  
strings, a fine assortment, for sale cheap,  
at STACY'S Variety Store, corner of Frank  
and Thames streets.  
May 13.

**BIRD CAGES,** of various patterns, just re-  
ceived and for sale low at the Con-  
fectionary and Variety Store of  
**T. STACY, Jr.**  
May 13.]

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

The English Periodicals contain an  
interesting notice of "Moffat's Missionary  
Labors, and Scenes in South Africa."—  
From these accounts we should infer that  
it is quite a remarkable book. The au-  
thor was employed among the natives of  
Southern Africa, for 23 years, with re-  
markable success. From a review of  
the work, in Tait's Magazine, the follow-  
ing extracts are taken:

"The lovers of Natural History, and  
juvenile readers, will find much to gratify  
their tastes in this volume, which abounds  
in anecdotes of lions, elephants,  
baboons, hyenas, buffaloes, &c. and of  
the dangers incurred in numerous encoun-  
ters with them, while the missionary was  
travelling through the arid desert. The  
perils and adventures of Mr. Moffat, among  
the red Indians and the buffaloes and  
bisons of the 'Far, far West,' are not  
nearly so stirring as those of the mis-  
sionary Moffat, in the wilds of Africa,  
while bivouacking or seeking food for  
himself and his attendants in the chase.  
And he appears to have handled a rifle  
quite as bravely and skillfully as a text—  
One night when sorely in want of a  
'callop,' he went, with two of his com-  
pany, to watch at a place where wild cat-  
tle were likely to come to drink, resolving  
to shoot whatever first appeared, rather  
than be, next day, exposed to the burning  
sun, on an arid plain, in hunting for food.  
The hunters lay in a hollow place, close  
by the fountain.

It was half moonlight, and rather cold,  
through the days were warm. We re-  
mained for a couple of hours, waiting  
with great anxiety for something to ap-  
pear. We at length heard a loud lap-  
ping at the water, under the dark shad-  
owy bank, within twenty yards of us.—  
What is that? I asked Bogachu. 'Ri-  
malu,' (he silent,) he said; 'there are  
lions—they will hear us.' A hint was  
more than enough; and thankful were we,  
that, when they had drank, they did not  
come over the smooth grassy surface in  
our direction. Our next visitors were  
two buffaloes, one immensely large.—  
My wagon driver, Mosi, who also had a  
gun, seeing them coming directly to-  
wards us, begged me to fire. I refused,  
having more dread of a wounded buffalo  
than almost any other animal. He fired;  
and though the animal was severely wound-  
ed, he stood like a statue with his com-  
panion, within a hundred yards of us,  
for more than an hour, waiting to see us  
move, in order to attack us. We lay in  
an awkward position for that time, scarce-  
ly daring to whisper; when he at last  
retired, we were so stiff with cold that  
flight would have been impossible, had  
an attack been made. We then moved a-  
bout till our blood began to circulate.—  
Our next visitors were two giraffes; one  
of these we wounded. A troop of dag-  
gas next came; but the successful in-  
stinct of the principal stallion, in survey-  
ing the precincts of the water, galloping  
round in all directions to catch any  
strange scent and returning to the troop  
with a whistling noise, to announce dan-  
ger, set them off at full speed. The next  
was a huge rhinoceros, which, re-  
ceived a mortal wound, departed. Hear-  
ing the approach of more lions we judged  
it best to leave; and after a lonely walk  
of four miles through bushes, hyenas  
and jackals, reached the village, when I  
felt thankful, resolving never to hunt by  
night at a water-pool, till I could find  
nothing to eat elsewhere. Next day the  
rhinoceros and buffalo were found, which  
afforded plentiful supply."

The thrilling adventures of Mr. Moffat  
and other travellers in Africa, throw the  
feats of our lion tainers of the theatre  
into the shade.  
In another place, our hunter relates:  
"When I had occasion to hunt, in  
order to supply the wants of myself and  
people, a troop of men would follow, and  
as soon as a rhinoceros or any other ani-  
mal was shot, a fire was made, and some  
would be roasting, while the others would  
be cutting and tearing away at the pon-  
derous carcass, which is soon dissected.  
During these operations, they would  
exhibit all the gestures of heathenish joy,  
making an uproar as if a town were on  
fire. I do not wonder that Mr. Campbell  
once remarked, on a similar occasion,  
that from their noise and gestures he did  
not know his travelling companions.  
Having once shot a rhinoceros, the men  
surrounded it with roaring congratulations.  
In vain I shouted that it was not dead;  
a dozen spears were thrust into it,  
when up started the animal in a fury, and  
tearing up the ground with his horn,  
made every one fly in terror. These ani-  
mals were very numerous this part of the  
country; they are not gregarious, more  
than four or five being seldom seen to-  
gether, though I once observed nine follow-  
ing each other to the water. They fear  
no enemy but man, and are fearless of  
him when wounded and pursued. The  
lion flies before them like a cat; the  
mobutu, the largest species, has been

known even to kill the elephant, by thrust-  
ing the horn into his ribs."

On another occasion, when Moffat was  
travelling the desert, bound on a distant  
and dangerous expedition, he relates.

Our journey over a wild and dreary  
country, inhabited by balalas only, and  
but a sprinkling of these. On the night  
of the third day's journey, having halted  
at a pool, (khokhole,) we listened, on  
the lonely plain, for the sound of an in-  
habitant, but all was silent. We could  
discover no lights, and, amid the darkness,  
were unable to trace foot-marks to the  
pool. We let loose our wearied oxen to  
drink and graze, but as we were ignorant  
of the character of the company with  
which we might have to spend the night,  
we took a fire-brand and examined the  
edges of the pool, to see, from the im-  
prints, what animals were in the habit of  
drinking there, and, with terror, discover-  
ed many spoors of lions. We immedi-  
ately collected the oxen, and brought them  
to the wagon, to which we fastened them  
with the strongest thongs we had, hav-  
ing discovered in their appearance some-  
thing rather wild, indicating that, either  
from scent or sight, they knew danger  
was near. The two barolongs had  
brought a young cow with them, and  
though I recommended their making her  
fast also, they very humorously replied  
that she was too wise to leave the wagon  
and oxen, even though a lion should be  
scented. We took a little supper, which  
was followed by our evening hymn and  
prayer. I had retired only a few min-  
utes to my wagon, to prepare for the night,  
when the whole of the oxen started to  
their feet. A lion had seized the cow,  
only a few steps from their tails, and  
dragged it to the distance of thirty or  
forty yards, where we distinctly heard  
him tearing the animal, and breaking the  
bones. While its howlings were most  
pitiful. When these were over, I seized  
my gun, but as it was too dark to see any  
object at half the distance. I aimed at  
the spot where the devouring jaws of the  
lion was heard. I fired again and again,  
to which he replied with tremendous  
roars, at the same time making a rush  
towards the wagon, as exceedingly to  
terrify the oxen. The two Barolongs  
engaged to take fire-brands, advance a  
few yards, and throw them at him, so as  
to afford me a degree of light, that I  
might take aim, the place being busy.—  
They had scarcely discharged them from  
their hands, when the flame went out,  
and the enraged animal rushed towards  
them with such swiftness that I had bare-  
ly time to turn the gun, and fire between  
the man and lion, provisionally the ball  
struck the ground immediately under his  
head, as we found by examination the  
following morning. From this surprise  
he returned, growling fearfully. The  
men darted through the thorn bushes  
with countenances indicative of the ut-  
most terror. It was now the opinion of  
all that we had better let him alone, if  
he did not molest us.

"Having but a scanty supply of wood  
to keep up a fire, one man crept among  
the bushes on one side of the pool, while  
I proceeded for the same purpose on the  
other side. I had not gone far, when  
looking upward to the edge of the small  
basin, I discerned between me and the  
sky four animals, whose attention ap-  
peared to be directed to me, by the noise  
I made in breaking a dry stick. On closer  
inspection, I found that the large,  
round, hairy-headed visitors were lions,  
and retreated on my hands and feet to-  
wards the other side of the pool, when,  
coming to my wagon-driver, to inform  
him of our danger, I found him looking  
with no little alarm in an opposite direction,  
and with good reason, as no fewer than  
two lions, with a cub, were eyeing us both,  
apparently as uncertain about us as we  
were distrustful of them. They appear-  
ed, as they always do in the dark, twice  
the usual size. We thankfully decamp-  
ed to the wagon, and sat down to keep  
alive our scanty fire, while we listened  
to the lion tearing and devouring his  
prey. When any of the other hungry  
lions dared to approach, he would pursue  
them for some paces, with a horrible  
howl, which made our poor oxen tremble,  
and produced any thing but agreeable  
sensations in ourselves. We had reason  
for alarm lest any one of the six lions we  
saw, fearless of our small fire, might rush  
in among us. The two Barolongs were  
grudging the lion his fat meal, and would  
now and then break the silence with a  
deep sigh, and expressions of regret that  
such a vagabond lion should have such a  
feast on their cow, which they anticipat-  
ed would have afforded them many a  
draught of lucious milk. Before the day  
dawned, having deposited nearly the  
whole of the carcass in his stomach, he  
collected the head, back-bone, parts of  
the legs, the paunch, which he emptied  
of its contents and the two clubs which  
had been thrown at him and walked off,  
leaving nothing but some fragments of  
bones, and one of my balls, which had  
hit the carcass instead of himself.  
"When it was light, we examined the  
spot, and found, from the foot-marks, that



the lion was a large one, and had devoured the cow himself. I had some difficulty in believing this, but was fully convinced by the Barologues pointing out to me that the foot-marks of the other lions had not come within thirty yards of the spot; two jackals only had approached to lick up any little leavings. The men pursued the spot to find the fragments, where the lion had deposited them while he retired to a thicket to sleep during the day. I had often heard how much a large hungry lion could eat, but nothing less than a demonstration would have convinced me that it was possible for him to have eaten all the flesh of a good heifer, and many of the bones, for scarcely a rib was left, and even some of the marrow bones.

"Much has been written about African lions, but the half has not been told. The following trait in their character may not be intrusive, or partaking of the marvellous, with which the tales of some travellers are said to abound. I give it as received from men of God, and men who had been experienced Nimrods too. The old lion, when in company with his children, as the natives call them, though they are nearly as big as himself—or when numbers together happen to come upon game—the oldest or ablest creeps to the object, while the others crouch on the grass, if he be successful, which he generally is, he retires from his victim, and lies down to breathe, and rest, for perhaps a quarter of an hour; in the meantime, the others draw around, and lie down at a respectful distance. When the chief one has got his rest, he commences at the abdomen and breast, and after making havoc with the vitals of the carcass, he will take a second rest, none of the others presuming to move. Having made a second gorge, he retires, and the others, watching his motions, rush on the remainder, and it is soon devoured.—At other times, if a young lion seizes his prey, and an old one happens to come up, the younger retires till the elder has dined. This was what Africaner called better manners than those of the Namasqua, [who abandon their aged parents.]

"Passing along a vale, we came to a spot where the lion appeared to have been exercising himself in the way of leaping. As the natives are very expert in tracing the manoeuvres of animals by their foot-marks, it was soon discovered that a large lion had crept towards a short black stump, very like a human form, when within about a dozen yards, he bounded on his supposed prey, when, to his mortification, he fell a foot or two short of it. According to the testimony of a native, who had been watching his motions, and who joined us soon after, the lion lay for some time steadily eyeing his supposed meal. He then arose, smelt the object, and returned to the spot from which he commenced his first leap, and leaped several times, till at last he placed his paw on the imagined prize.

"On another occasion, when Africaner and an attendant were passing near the end of a hill, from which jutted out a smooth rock of ten or twelve feet high, he observed a number of zebra beyond round it, obliged to keep the path, beyond which it was precipitous. A lion was seen creeping up towards the path, to intercept the large stallion which is always in the rear to defend or warn the troop. The lion missed his mark, and while the zebra rushed round the point, the lion knew well if he could mount the rock at one leap the next would be on the zebra's back it being obliged to turn towards the hill. He fell short, with only his head over the stone, looking at the galloping zebra, switching his tail in the air. He then tried a second and a third leap, till he succeeded. In the meantime, two more lions came up, and seemed to talk and roar away about something, while the old lion led them round the rock, and round it again; then he made another grand leap, to show them what he and they must do next time.—Africaner added, with the most perfect gravity, 'They evidently talked to each other, but though loud enough, I could not understand a word they said; and, fearing lest we should be the next object of their skill, we crept away and left them in council.'

At an early period, and in another part of the country, the following circumstance occurred, and formed Mr Moffat's first introduction to the companionship of lions:

"One night we were quietly bivouacked at a small pool on the Oup River, where we never anticipated a visit from his majesty. We had just closed our united evening worship, the book was still in my hand, and the closing notes of the song of praise had scarcely fallen from our lips, when the terrific roar of the lion was heard; our oxen, which before were quietly chewing the cud, rushed upon us, and over our fires, leaving us prostrated in a cloud of dust and sand. Hais and hymn books, our bible and our guns, were all scattered in wild confusion. Providentially, no serious injury was sustained; the oxen were pursued, brought back, and secured to the wagon, for we could ill afford to lose any. Africaner, seeing the reluctance of the people to pursue in a dark and gloomy ravine, grasped a fire-brand, and exclaimed, 'Follow me!' and but for this promptness and intrepidity we must have lost some of our number, for nothing can exceed the terror of oxen at even the smell of a lion. Though they may happen to be in the worse condition possible, worn out with fatigue and hunger, the moment the shaggy monster is perceived, they start like race horses, with their tails erect, and sometimes days will elapse before they are found."

While travelling with the ambassador

of Mokhatla, the chief or king mentioned above, he relates:

"As we were retiring to rest one night, a lion passed near us, occasionally giving a roar, which was responded to by another at a distance. Directing the attention of these Balata to this sound, and asked if they thought there was danger, turned their ears as to a voice with which they were familiar, and replied, 'There is no danger; he has eaten, and is going to sleep.' They were right, and we slept also. Asking them, in the morning, how they knew the lions were going to sleep, they replied, 'We live with them; they are our companions.'"

#### Late Foreign Intelligence.

##### Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Friday morning last, in fourteen days and sixteen hours from Liverpool. She brought over seventy-three passengers, and about \$1,500,000 in specie.

The news by this arrival in only five days later than that brought by the Great Western and is very meagre in interest.

The Queen and her babies were all in good health.

The cotton market was quiet, and prices were unchanged. In all other articles the markets of England and the continent were calm.

The following extract from the leading article in Wilmer's & Smith's European Times, gives a general view of the most interesting intelligence to be found in the papers:

**DOMESTIC SUMMARY.**—The interval of five days since the sailing of the Great Western has prevented nothing striking as regards the United States, except the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, arising out of Mr. Hume's motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, in connexion with the treaty of Washington. The motion brought up the ablest men on both sides of the House; but the subject has been worn threadbare by previous discussion, and its novelty has passed away. There were some able speeches and clever party skirmishing. Sir Robert Peel was more than usually brief and pithy. He was, perhaps, purposely so, from a wish not to repeat himself, after his slashing reply on a former occasion, to Lord Palmerston, and had this been the feeling of others, the debate would have been less protracted. But, though brief, he was effective, and his allusion to the Oregon question was as favorably received by the house as it will be by the country.—

Lords Palmerston and Russell on the opposition, and Lord Stanley on the Ministerial side, were the leading orators.—The speech of the first-named nobleman, which terminated the discussion, was bitter and sarcastic, mixed, as it was towards the close, with domestic politics, that added to its pungency.

Locally speaking, the most important parliamentary movement which has been taken for years, is the Government Education scheme—a praised-forth measure in the abstract, but so tinged with Episcopalianism that it has roused the ire and called into action the jealousies of all other sects in the country. Accordingly, the Dissenters and Roman Catholics have been making a demonstration of strength against it in every quarter of the land, and petitions, with upwards of two millions of signatures, were presented to the House of Commons against it on Monday evening. The Government has been obliged to bend before the storm, and some modifications have been made in the original draught of the bill, but not enough to satisfy the sectaries, who still maintain that in the bill as it stands, the Church of England has advantage inimical to their interests. The probability is, so fierce is the opposition,—that the measure will be withdrawn, and with it all chance,—during the present generation, at least,—of the State providing a sound moral and religious education for the children of the poor. The High Church party has always looked upon the education of the lower classes with an evil eye, unless directed according to their views. Neither party will give way, and the result will be, the continuance of the existing demoralization and mental darkness in the most densely populated districts of England—the manufacturing districts.

A parliamentary paper has been published containing the official correspondence between Sir Charles Bagot and Lord Stanley, relative to the Canada flour bill. With the exception of the official notes between the Colonial Secretary and the Ex-Governor of Canada, the documents, consisting of a petition in favor of the measure from the Board of Trade, at Quebec, and a statement embracing similar views, emanating from the Canadian House of Assembly,—possess little interest for the American reader as they have been already published in Canada. The publication of these documents is intended to show that the expense of transport will render the measure itself, practically speaking, by no means injurious to the agricultural party in this country—in other words, that it will be comparatively worthless.

The aspect of affairs in the manufacturing districts presents nothing worthy of remark since the sailing of the Great Western. The ships sailing to the United States are going out empty, or in ballast. Neither goods nor passengers are offering, and freights were hardly

over known to be so low. The last three packets the 19th ultimo, the 25th ultimo, and the 1st instant, have only taken out in "rough freight and dead weight," conjointly, about £500. America is certainly not the market to which the English manufacturers are now sending their goods, as the splendid liners and transient ships sailing daily from Liverpool "full of emptiness," painfully demonstrate.

**The Season and the Crops in the England.**—There is every prospect of a very early and abundant harvest this year. From the mildness of the winter, the wheat was more forward at the beginning of April than it usually is at the end of that month, and the abundant rains and occasional genial weather which we have since had have caused it to advance, notwithstanding a few checks from frosty nights. The spring corn, which was got into the ground almost as well as the wheat, is also beginning to show itself strong and healthy, especially the oats and beans, and the grass crops look better on the lot of May than they have done for several years. The lambing season has been unusually good this spring, and from the abundance of grass the lambs are now very fine and large, and we may add, cheaper than they have been at this season for many years.—There is, in short, a prospect of great abundance of every kind of produce, except, perhaps, of fruit, the blossoms of the fruit trees having suffered very much from the April frosts, which have done almost as much damage to the plum and pear blossoms in the north of England, and to the apple blossoms in the south, as they have to the apricots and vines in France. With this single exception, everything looks well.—*Aid.*

**THE IRON TRADE.**—The iron and metal trade gets worse and worse. It is in that the want of the American market is principally felt. This will readily be believed when it is considered that in 1839 our exports to the United States of iron and steel, copper, brass, and tin plates, amounted to £1,22,908, besides hardware and cutlery amounting to £249,046, making a total of £2,077,448 worth of metals and their manufactures exported in one year to America.—Further, when we consider that of this prodigious sum no less than £1,759,938 was for iron and its manufactures, and that this extensive trade has fallen to about one third, we shall have an important fact to assist us in guessing at the causes of the depression of the iron trade. In Staffordshire, out of 111 furnaces, 53 are now lying cold, and have been blown out for twelve months, and their non-production withdraws at least 20,480 tons weekly from the market; notwithstanding this, the price of iron continues to fall the demand to become less, and the worst but clearly inevitable, evil follows—wages are reduced.

**Decrease in the price of British Iron.**—Since the commencement of 1842, a continued gradual depression of the price of English iron has taken place. In January, in that year, bar iron was quoted at 150s.; cargo in Wales, 120; hoops, 200s.; pig in Wales 82s. 5d; pig in Clyde, 60s. Slight advances and increasing depression have marked the intervening period to the end of March, when the following prices only were obtained, being a falling off of about 23 per cent, in fifteen months:—bar, 105s.; cargo in Wales, 95s.; hoops, 155s.; pig in Wales, 70s; in Clyde, 45s. *Welshman.*

**Massacre of the Governor of the Marquesas Islands and fourteen others!**—We regret to state that very melancholy intelligence has just been brought in this country, from the new French settlement in the Pacific, by a merchant vessel, the Sarah Ann, schooner, which left Otaheite on the 23d of October. It appears that the French Governor of the Marquesas, with fourteen attendants, had been on a visit to the native King, Nicahever, where they had been hospitably entertained, and, suspecting no danger, they left his residence to return to the French station, without, probably, taking precaution against the treachery of the natives. They were attacked on the way, and the Governor and fourteen persons were killed. This unfortunate event proves the unfriendly disposition of the natives; but what will it avail them? The French Government will instantly send out a sufficient force to crush all opposition.

##### From China Direct.

The ship Ann McKim, Vassar, arrived from Canton at the New York on Monday evening last, in the very short passage of 93 days, bringing advices to the 15th February. Nothing of special interest, however, had occurred since the date of our previous advices. Sir Henry Pottinger and the Imperial Commissioner, Elopoo, were still negotiating for the adjustment of the tariff—with but little approach to an understanding. As a basis Sir Henry was calling on the English merchants for accurate returns of all the charges heretofore paid on exports and imports, and Elopoo was endeavoring to obtain like returns from the hong merchants and officials. The pirates were exceedingly active and daring on the river, and Sir Henry Pottinger had proposed to co-operate with the Chinese authorities in suppressing their enormities. The schooner Princess, of New York, which had been 150 days out, when the Ann McKim sailed, had not arrived, nor had been heard from.

The U S frigate Constellation was still in Canton river.

New potatoes made their first appearance this season in the Baltimore market on Friday last.

The emigration this spring, to Oregon territory, is said to be very great.

#### By the Mails.

From the N. O. Bee, 13th instant.  
**LATER FROM YUCATAN.**

We have conversed with a gentleman from Campechy, by way of Merida and Sisal, who came passenger in the schooner Henry Clay, four days from the latter port, which touched at the Balize, bound to New York. Our informant states that when he left Campechy, the Mexican fleet of sailing vessels was lying at Lerma. The Mexican army of 1400 men was still in possession of the Eminencias. A few days previous, a flag of truce was despatched by the Mexicans to the garrison at Campechy, and the Mexican General, Ampudia, met Mendez at the house of the French Consul at San Roman. Ampudia proposed at this interview, that Yucatan should join Mexico against Texas; and offered on the part of Mexico the most advantageous terms. Mendez thereupon agreed to suspend operations until he could confer with the acting Governor Barbachino, at Merida. When the propositions of the Mexicans reached Barbachino, the Mexican troops had already capitulated, and Barbachino's only reply was—"Give them battle instantly."

Before the Henry Clay left Sisal, an express arrived stating that a naval combat had been fought between Commodore Moore and the two Mexican armed steamers, who, it appears, had been ordered by General Ampudia from Lerma to Toluca, for the purpose of conveying the troops that had capitulated at Merida. The engagement lasted three hours. On board the brig Wharton, two men were killed and four wounded. The steamers, after fighting shy and at long distances, seemed to have had quite enough and retreated.

Commodore Boylan, of the Yucatan navy, was at Campechy, busily employed in fitting out ten gun boats and the schooner Campechero. The gun boats are from 40 to 80 tons each, and carry one or two 12 or 24 pounders. It is his intention to unite with Com. Moore, and act together against the Mexicans.

**A RICH MAN.**—Mr. Arkwright, the son of Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny, recently died in England. He is said to have been the richest commoner in the world. The London Herald thus speaks of him:

He died possessed, it is reported, of not less than seven millions sterling in personal property alone, irrespective of landed estates. As an individual capitalist there is not one in Europe at the present time, who can approach within half the distance, excepting, perhaps, the excellent no less than wealthy Mr. Solomon Heine, of Hamburg, who according to general report, is estimated to concentrate in his own person the representation of many values to the vast amount of four millions sterling. It must be remembered however, that this sum represents the whole property of Mr. Heine, whereas the late Mr. Arkwright was possessed of landed estates perhaps one or two millions beyond the amount at which the personality is rated. Immensely wealthy as are the Barings, the Rothschilds, the Hopes, &c., of Europe, there is not, has not been one that could be placed at all in the comparison; not all the magnificent fortunes drawn out of, with all the vast capital remitting still in, the princely house of Baring would, perhaps, all combined, reach the amount; not all the splendid capitals of all the Rothschilds throughout Europe together equal probably more than one half the enormous mass of accumulated hoards left behind by the late Mr. Arkwright. Out of Europe the only capitalist who could approach the comparison would be Mr. Astor, of New York, whose name will be familiar with all travellers, from the massive and magnificent pile of buildings, which, as Astor's Hotel, has administered to their convenience—a building which, of the description and for the special use, stands unparalleled in the whole world; with this palatial structure it must be understood that Mr. Astor neither was nor is otherwise connected than as planner and proprietor, and as forming part of his vast estate.

Eight years ago the first frame house was erected in Milwaukee. Now it contains a population but little below 4,000. No fewer than 250 dwellings, stores and warehouses have been built in Milwaukee since the first of January, 1842, and the number will run up to 350 or 400 during the present season.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, Commissioner to China, arrived here yesterday in the steamer Jewess from Baltimore, and visited about meridian, the United States ships Brandywine and St. Louis, now lying at the anchorage off the Naval Hospital, and destined for the Chinese seas, where he was received with the usual honors and salutes. Mr. Cushing, we learn, does not go out in the Brandywine, but some of his effects will be taken out in her.—*Norfolk Beacon of Thursday.*

**CRUELTY.**—Mrs. Maria Moore, of Hartford, Conn., was examined a few days since before a justice of the peace, on the charge of having so cruelly beaten a bound girl living with her, by the name of Susan Rice, that she died on the 30th of March, and bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear before the next session of the county court to be held in Hartford in August. The girl was only seven years old.

#### Mr Webster's speech at Baltimore.

About one hundred gentlemen sat down to a splendid public dinner, given to Mr. Webster at the Exchange Hotel, Baltimore, on Thursday evening, 18th instant.

Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Caleb Cushing, and Reverdy Johnson, Esq. Mr. Gilmer, a merchant of Baltimore, presided.

Mr Webster, as we learn (says the N. Y. Tribune,) began to speak about 20 minutes to 9 o'clock, and concluded about 25 minutes past 10. The President, after some preparing complimentary remarks, offered as a toast, "Our guest, DANIEL WEBSTER."

Mr Webster in reply said in substance, (as we learn by the New York Express) that he received this compliment with the greater regard because it proceeded from no sinister or party motive, and because in his efforts to serve his country he trusted he had been far above all party motives.

As I am in a commercial city continued Mr. Webster, perhaps I cannot better employ myself than in some suggestion respecting commercial affairs.—Then setting forth the intimate link that bound together commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. Mr Webster proceeded to illustrate the necessity of one acting for the benefit of the other, and of laws to be enacted for the common good of all.

To the spirit and animation of the commercial interest, Mr. W. then attributed the progress of internal improvement.—Commerce was lavish, he added, in such improvements. The city of Baltimore had demonstrated this in the great public works she had engaged in; the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for example. Mr. W. then enlarged upon the general utility, and the general great achievements of commerce.

For now about 25 years, we have been at peace, there has been an universal peace, during which the arts of peace have been growing, and governments have been thinking more of benefiting themselves than of doing injury to each other.

Public and private men have come to the conclusion that their commercial affairs can now be made a matter of Treaty regulation. It is now thought more expedient for nations, as parties, to come to an understanding, than to legislate, one against the other.

All nations now have two objects in view, in levying duties, first Revenue, and next the protection of home industry.—Mr. W. then enlarged upon them.

England and Russia have a Commercial Treaty! England and France have been trying to create one, it is true, yet in vain. Between Brazil and England there has been a like attempt, but in vain.

Mr. Webster then said he did not mean to speak with distrust, or with too much confidence of the possibility of Commercial Treaties for ourselves. He thought, however, the prospect was worth the trial.

Mr. W. then spoke of our relations with England, and of the possibility of effecting an arrangement of a Tariff with the British Government. This arrangement could only be effected by negotiations. Such an understanding exists between the United States as to the British Colonies. Congress and Parliament have passed upon these arrangements, and like action might take place as to all our Trade.

The Treaty making power, Mr. W. thought, should not be extended so far as to create or alter a whole Tariff, but arrangements as to a Tariff could be effected by means of negotiations, to be ratified by Congress and by the British Parliament, acting together. As Parliament admitted our products, we could reduce the duties upon some of them.

Mr. Webster then proceeded to speak of the benefits, such a commercial arrangement might bring about for the products of agriculture. England might be induced to reduce the duties on tobacco. This duty in England is a mere matter of revenue. The reduction of this duty, one half might so augment the importation so as to make the revenue quite as large. So on rice. England might be induced to reduce the duty, which would benefit the South. So on maize, it is possible it might admit a low and fixed rate of duty, if she will not modify her corn law. Though this is a great wheat producing country, it is a greater maize growing country, as to the proportion of five to one.

Mr. W. then urged that the experiment should be tried with England.—The *quid pro quo* is a modification of the Tariff of the United States. How far this can be done is a matter of great difficulty—but if by any regulations we place American labor and American interests on a permanent foundation this would be better than the degree of protection.—(Cheers.)

Change, gentlemen change, constant change is the base of this country.—(Cheers) My friends tell me, do what you please at Washington, but stick to it.—(Renewed Cheers.) If by a review of interests, north and south, would stamp 20 years duration upon a Tariff, it would be better protection than any we have had yet (prolonged cheers.)

Mr. W. then spoke against the generality of such phrases in treaties as "the most favored nations." Such generaliza-

tion meant nothing, and was productive of nothing. Stipulations, then, should be specific with nations; and those stipulations should not be complicated of.

Mr. W. then spoke of the unequal trade we had with Brazil, as an example. The United States take of Brazil 5,000,000 of dollars, untaxed; and they take from us nothing at all. They tax our products 30, 35, 40, and 50 per cent. They had a treaty with England not taxing her products over 15 per cent, while England taxes Brazilian products 100 per cent, if there were specifications in the Treaty with Brazil, there would be no such favoritism as this.

Mr. W. next adverted to certain documents Congress had called for, as to our reciprocity treaties. All this reciprocity in giving an indirect Trade, Mr. W. deemed wrong. Then Sweden, and Hanse Towns have the unlimited right to fetch and carry between us and nations with which we have the most extended commerce. Mr. W. then said he held to the principles of the old navigation laws of England, which was that any nation might fetch its own products to us, and carry ours away, but that we should keep for ourselves the carrying trade between nations of our own products.

Mr. W. then said we should abandon our reciprocity treaties, and come to the principle above laid down. He then ludicrously illustrated the result of the reciprocity treaty we had with the little power of Bremen, with its one fort.

Mr. W. next commented at length upon the inequality of our treaty with the Hanse Towns, and showed the effects of it in cutting up our own carrying trade. Prior to this treaty in 1827, as many as 80 American vessels in a year visited the Hanse Towns, but they soon fell down to 25. So with the comparative tonnage. Statistics, indeed show that nearly all our commerce has gone to the Hanse Town Vessels.

From June 1st to May 16, the export of Tobacco from Baltimore is as 34 foreign vessels to 29 American, so Mr. W. has been informed by the Collector.

Mr. W. then said as a people, we had no subordinate part to act. It is no assumption to say, we are at the head of this great continent. If on the sea, we have a rival, as we may admit,—we have no superior. (Cheers) How then are we to maintain this high position? How are we to maintain our national respectability, but by encouraging, supporting, and supplying a body of seamen, which can maintain that respectability.

Mr. W. then adverted at length to the importance of ships and seamen, and was very eloquent in his remarks.

Mr. W. concluded with saying, that his views of commerce, whether right or wrong were important to the whole country, and he hoped they would command their attention.

Mr. W. then gave as a toast "Prosperity to the inhabitants of the Monumental City, always distinguished for their hospitality."

**IMPORTANT ARREST.**—Some months ago several statements appeared in the papers, giving an account of the fraudulent obtaining of books, &c. by Theodore J. Martin, a lawyer of this city, from various firms in Boston, which were sent to this city, where they were sold at auction for much less than their cost.—These books were obtained by Martin in connection with D. L. Pattison of Boston, who drew bills for the value on Martin. Pattison is now in jail in Boston, and Mr. Blake of the firm of Blake & Trumbull of Boston, has been in this city prosecuting a suit against Martin, and having been told by him if he chose he could pay Mr. Blake the amount of their claim against him at a moment's notice, that he would not do so, and further, that he intended to quit this city for New Orleans. Mr. Blake made affidavit of these facts, and that he believed him to be in possession of property which he withheld from his creditors, and that he intended to leave the state for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. Upon this, a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of officers Gilbert F. Hays and Stephens, who arrested him at his residence last evening, and he is now in confinement waiting the arrival of an officers from Boston to take him to that city.—Martin and Pattison are charged with having obtained goods to the amount of about \$30,000, consisting of books, cigars, jewelry, clothing, rum, molasses, dye stuff, oil, coffee, candles, gun shells, &c., from a number of different firms, among whom are Blake & Trumbull, J. Monroe & Co., Crocker & Brewster, and Little & Brown.—*New York Evening Post.*

**THE GRAMPUS.**—The U. S. schooner Grampus, Lieut. Com. Downer, bound on a cruise to the southward, went to sea from Hampton Roads about 60 days since, with a fresh breeze from the southwest, and, it is believed that she has not since been heard of, except once. As there were some very heavy gales soon after her departure, great fears are entertained that she has been lost.

The following is a list of her officers: Albert E. Downer, Lieut. Commanding; Lieuts. George M. McCreery, Wm. J. Swann, Hunn Ganesvoort; James S. Thatcher, purser; T. S. K. You, master; E. C. Conway, ass't surgeon; Midshipmen A. J. Lewis, E. N. Bondel, George L. McConney, captain's clerk.

The Editor of the Fall River Monitor says he counted, in passing around that village a few days ago, forty new dwelling houses in progress of construction, besides two churches and a large addition to one of the Factories.



**Court of Common Pleas.**  
At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas for this County, there were but four jury trials, and the aggregate amount of the verdicts did not exceed \$45.—There were no cases of much interest before the Court.

In another column, will be found a brief sketch of Mr. Webster's speech at the Baltimore dinner. The speech was confined exclusively to the subject of our commercial relations with foreign nations. His plan for the regulation of duties by treaty will be variously received according to the views of individuals respectively.

Eleven hundred and eleven dollars have been collected in Philadelphia in aid of the Gaudeloupe sufferers.

The Boston papers contain a notice signed by S. T. Armstrong, J. Mason, C. G. Loring, D. Sears and others, prominent Boston merchants, for a meeting of "the friends of Mr. Webster, and all who approve of his political and official course, to be held at Faneuil Hall, on Friday evening, May 26th, for the purpose of adopting measures to extend to him a welcome on his return, and to express their approbation of his character and services."

The whole number of inhabitants in the town of Fall River, on the first day of May, 1843, was 8005. Estimated number in Tiverton, immediately adjoining, 900.

The Tremont Theatre in Boston, as we learn from the Transcript has at length been sold for \$55,000, exclusive of the properties and gas fixtures, to the Rev. Mr. Colver's Baptist Society, and will be forthwith occupied as a place of worship.

**AN INDIAN COLLEGE.**—We learn through the Natchitoches Herald, that the Choctaws have raised \$40,000, to build a college for the education of their youth. The Choctaw nation number 17,000 souls. They have a press which last year printed more than three million pages of books and pamphlets.

**Tartar on the Teeth.**—M. La Baume ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar and a brush will in a few days remove the tartar, thus obviating the necessity for filing or scraping them, which so often injures the enamel. He recommends the use of powdered charcoal, and tincture of rhubarb afterwards, which effectually in his opinion, prevents its formation.

**A STRANGE CASE.**—The Baltimore Sun mentions the case of a little girl, aged 11 years, named Phebe Dean, who for the last four months has labored with fits, and who for 53 days has not been able to take the slightest food or nourishment of any kind. She is said to be a living skeleton, and a physician says that she is suffering from a spinal affection.

**AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.**—Thos. Church, Esq., of Bristol, whose death is noticed in our obituary, was for upwards of 50 years a punctual Subscriber to this paper.

**DEATH OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT.**—The last Kingston papers announce the death of Sir Charles Bagot late Governor General of Canada.

**American Cottons.**—The Boston Daily Advertiser says:—The following paragraph from the New York Herald of Friday last, has excited considerable surprise even among well informed persons. We understand, however, from good authority here, that it is strictly true. It presents a very encouraging picture of the position of our manufacturers.

The great cotton manufacturers of Lowell and other parts of New England have sold out their heavy stocks, sick and clean, and are now working on contracts. A gentleman who was in Boston on Tuesday was unable to buy a bale of sheeting of the make of either of the several factories whose goods have heretofore been lying piled up. The goods have recently paid well, wherever they have been shipped, exciting a demand which has swept the market. A comparison of the cash price of the lower grades of cotton cloths at Boston and Manchester, proves that prices are now from ten to twenty per cent cheaper on this side than on the other; so that the Bostonians have actually made shipments to Liverpool, with orders to pay the duty, which is but ten per cent, and forward the goods to Manchester for sale.

It is said that one thousand buildings will be erected in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the present year.

**THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.**—The Aurora says:—From information which we yesterday received, we are enabled to announce that President Tyler, with several members of the cabinet—including the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General with their families—intends to be in Philadelphia on the 10th and 11th of June next (Saturday and Sunday.)—will arrive in this city on the 12th, and leave on the evening of the 14th, for Boston. This is the present plan.

**GREAT FIRE ON CAPE COD.**—We learn from the Yarmouth Register, of Thursday evening, that a destructive fire broke out in the woods in the Southwest part of that town on the 17th inst., and that before assistance could be procured, it made such devastation that all efforts to check its progress were unavailing. The loss is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 dollars. The whole distance traversed by the fire is probably five miles in length, and from one to three miles wide. It is thought there was in the whole tract about 4,000 acres. It approached very near to many of the houses on the south side of the town, and many of the inhabitants removed their furniture into the fields, but we believe no buildings have sustained injury. Had this fire happened at almost any other season of the year, the damage would have been somewhat less. There are large quantities of wood that could be cut and sent to market if it were Fall, of which a large part will probably rot before it can be felled and split.

There was, also, a fire at Marshpee on Sunday last, and the damage is estimated at 3,000 dollars, about half of which was in dry wood.

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**—Mr. Tilton Clark, master of the Boston and Lowell Railroad transportation cars met with an accident yesterday morning which caused his death about half past three o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Clark was in the transportation depot nailing a piece of board to a car, when another car on the track, a few yards from him, was set in motion by several dirt cars which were coming in on the main track, which were pitched off in consequence of an axle breaking. One of them struck the car near Mr. Clark, set it in motion before he could get out of the way, caught him and jammed him against the car at which he was at work, in so bad a manner as to cause his death as above stated.

Mr. Clark was one of our most respectable citizens, and his loss will be severely felt in this community. Mr. Clark was 33 years of age. He has left a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

**Railroad Accident.**—On Saturday night, while the evening train from Portland was passing over the bridge on Lynn marsh, the cars came in contact with the jib-boom of a schooner, which protruded over the road. The locomotive's funnel was knocked off, all the baggage cars more or less damaged, and the forward passenger car somewhat injured. The engineer was slightly hurt.

**Man and Horse killed by a Locomotive.**—On Sunday week, on the Lexington, Ky., Rail Road, a blind horse attempting to cross the track in advance of the car, fell, and before the engine could be stopped, it ran over him, and was precipitated down an embankment, killing also a workman on the road, who had just before got on, and badly scalding the engineer. The fireman saved himself by jumping off on the other side.

The steam frigate Union, constructed on the plan of Lt. Hunter, and commanded by him, left Norfolk on this day week for Boston, by way of the residence of the Secretary of the Navy, (on the eastern shore of Virginia, having as passengers for the latter point the Secretary and his family. The weather was fine, and the trip pleasant. What is of most interest to the public, however, as well as to the inventor of the submerged paddle wheels, is that the Secretary expressed unqualified satisfaction at the performance of the Union, and freely declared that she far exceeded his utmost expectations, and was in fact triumphantly successful.—*Nat. Int.*

**Strawberries and Green Peas.**—These delicate vegetables (the latter especially) appeared in our markets this morning in abundance. They were brought from Norfolk. Strawberries commanded from 37 1/2 to 50 cents per quart, and peas 50 cents per peck. There was a fine supply of other seasonable vegetables. A few very choice pieces of beef brought 12 1/2-2 cents per pound.

**Baltimore Patriot, Saturday.**

**Damages for Slander.**—The Barnstable Patriot of Wednesday contains a report of a trial for slander before the Supreme Court, at its recent term in that town, in which Capt. Wm. Howes, and Elizabeth B. Howes, his wife, were the plaintiffs, and the Rev. Charles Rockwell, the Congregational minister of Chatham, the defendant. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, and awarded damages in the sum of \$391. At the same term of the court, Hannah Curtis recovered \$200 of Benjamin Baker, in a suit for breach of promise of marriage.

The American merchant ships Lintin and Lema, belonged to the Amer. firm of Messrs Russell & Co., have both been recently sold to the Provincial Authorities of Canton. They are to be armed and manned and added to the Chinese Navy.—*Hong Kong Gas.*

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

There is a movement making in New Hampshire among the Whigs, the object of which is to bring Daniel Webster forward as a candidate for the Presidency. The last number of the Keene Sentinel recommends that the Whig State Convention nominate for President, Daniel Webster, her native son, subject to the decision of a National Convention in May. The N. H. Telegraph, alluding to this subject says:—  
"There is no man living, whom to see elevated to that station, would give us greater pleasure, than Mr. Webster. He is a man of whom New Hampshire may well feel proud, as she does, and always has, and the manner in which he has carried the country through the threatening difficulties with a powerful nation, has endeared him more to the hearts of the people of the country, than all else beside. There was a cloud of prejudice which suddenly sprung up against him, which has hardly cleared away yet, but it is clearing away, and his recent services will yet receive the united voice of commendation of the whole country."  
Other papers in the State are aiding in this movement.

**DREADFUL AFFAIR.**—A woman named Mary Thomson, is said to have been murdered early yesterday morning by a man named John Allison. The facts of the case are these—Allison had been living with a woman at a house in Little Pine-street below Fourth. She is represented to have been a very degraded character and much addicted to drinking. On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, she came to the tavern in which he is barkeeper at Fourth and Shippen streets, in company with another woman in a state of intoxication, and went down into the cellar. A few minutes afterwards, Allison went down and found her lying down, having fallen upon the ground—provoked at her situation, he gave her several severe blows on the face with his hand, and then put her into the street. She walked a short distance and again fell down and remained in a sitting position, being unable to rise until he came to her, when he carried her to her house and threw her on the bed with some violence. He again gave her a number of blows on the head and left her. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, she was discovered lying dead upon the bed. Allison was immediately taken into custody and brought before Aldermen Sanders, who committed him to prison. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon. Verdict, that the deceased came to her death from falling in the street, and the blows inflicted by the hands of John Allison.—*Philadelphia United States Gazette, of Monday.*

**DEATH OF MR. LORILLARD.**—We are sorry to announce the death of our highly respected fellow citizen, Peter Lorillard, Esq., at the age of 80 years. Mr. Lorillard was among the most wealthy men of our country, his estates being estimated at four millions of dollars, even in the present depression of real estate, of which he was a large owner.—*Four of Com.*

We understand (says the Greenfield S. C. Mountaineer) that Smith, who was convicted of house burning at the last term of Abbeville Court, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th inst. has had his punishment commuted by the Governor. He is to receive thirty lashes and leave the State.

**Trouble with the Indians.**—Mr. Kelsey, a trader from New-York, who had established himself on the bank of the Missouri, 500 miles from Council Bluffs, has had some difficulty with the Indians and a set of loungers around his post, which resulted in his shooting two of them, named Marie and John Bull. The fellows decamped after this, but returning again with greater force, Mr. Kelsey had to fly for his life. A party of his traders, numbering twenty or more, it is feared have been murdered. He escaped after great suffering and privation. Mr. Kelsey's post is broken up, and his property all plundered. Rival traders and British influence, through the Hudson Bay Company, are every day producing results like these.

**LEGAL DECISION.**—Thomas Sage, indicted by the Grand Jury of Niagara county for perjury in swearing to false schedules, pending his application for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, has been discharged from custody, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction in State Courts to take cognizance of crimes, committed against laws of the United States.—[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.]

The New York Tribune estimates the quantity of calicoes printed annually in this country at over three millions of yards per week. The same paper states that no less than 20,000 packages of domestic goods have been sold within a few days for export to China, and a considerable quantity have been shipped to England.

**RAILROAD FROM HARTFORD TO SPRINGFIELD.**—We are happy to learn from the Hartford Courant that the whole amount of Stock for this road, for which books were recently opened at Hartford, New Haven and New York, has been subscribed. This road, when finished, will make another continuous Railroad and Steamboat line between Boston and New York.

During the past week the Philadelphia police authorities have killed about 150 dogs.

Mrs. Sigourney has received, from the Queen of the French, a diamond bracelet of great value and beauty.

**BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, May 27.**  
Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 350 Beef Cattle, 16 pairs of Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, 475 Sheep, and 1700 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle unsold.  
**Pigs.**—Beef Cattle.—Prices obtained last week for a like quality were not sustained.—We quote a few extra 50: First quality \$5 25; second quality \$4 75; third quality, \$4 4 50.  
**Working Oxen.**—Sales at \$58, 63, 70 and \$75.  
**Cows and Calves.**—Sales at \$14, 17, 22, 25 and \$35.  
**Sheep.**—Lots were sold from \$1 50 to 2 25.  
**Swine.**—Lots to peddle from 4 3 4 to 5c for Sows, and 5 3 4 to 6c for Barrows; large Barrows 5c. At retail from 5 1 2 to 7c.

**MARRIED.**  
In this town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Knight, Mr. George W. Cole, to Miss Ann Weaver, daughter of the late Perry Weaver, all of this place.  
On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Knight, Mr. Perry C. Case, of Fall River, to Miss Caroline A. Shaw, daughter of Geo. C. Shaw, Esq. of this town.  
In Warren, on the 14th inst. Mr. George R. Marble Jr. to Miss Caroline A. Bennett, both of Warren.  
In Providence, on the 8th inst. Mr. Thomas Barnes, of that city, to Miss Martin B. daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Armitage, of Seekonk.  
In Coventry, on the 17th inst. Mr. Francis E. Hoppin, of Providence, to Miss Eliza H. only daughter of Mr. Wm. Anthony, of Coventry.  
At Valley Falls, Mr. Thomas Simmons, to Miss Abby Slocum.—Mr. John Riley, to Miss Lucinda Wilson, all of that village.  
In Fall River, on the 15th inst. Mr. Wm. Trafford, to Miss Abby Borden, both of Tiverton.—16th Mr. Wm. P. Froeborn, to Miss Francis B., youngest daughter of Lewis Hoar, Esq., all of Warren, R. I.  
In Worcester, Mass., on the 13th ult. Mr. Francis Harrington to Miss Frances J., daughter of Mr. Henry Moore, of this town.

**DIED.**  
In this town, on Tuesday morning, very suddenly, Sarah Mason, only child of Mr. George B. Knowles aged 1 year, and 6 months.  
On the 23d inst. Mrs. Sarah Dainty, widow of Mr. John Dainty, of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late Mr. Timothy Bigley, of this town, in the 64th year of her age.  
In Jamestown, on Monday 23d inst. Miss Sally Knowles, daughter of the late Hazard Knowles, aged 64 years.  
In Bristol, on the 16th inst. Thomas Church, Esq., in the 83d year of his age,—for many years an enterprising Merchant of that place.  
In Providence, on Wednesday last, suddenly, Mrs. Ann Burdick, widow of the late Mr. Billings Burdick of this town, in the 71st year of her age.  
In Providence on the 15th inst. Mrs. Seraphine G., wife of Mr. Alexander G. Halstead, of Troy, N. Y., and daughter of Capt. Henry Gardner, of Swansea, Mass., in the 28th year of her age.—17th, Mr. Enoch E. T. Paul, in the 29th year of his age.—Mrs. Mary, wife of Maj. Rufus Smith, aged 64 years.—18th, Mr. John Burr, aged 65 years.—21st, Mr. John Gladby, aged 21 years.—22d, Miss Abby Hathaway, daughter of the late Mr. Zephania Hathaway, of this town, aged 48 years.  
In Foster, on the 13th inst. Capt. Horace Howard, only son of Daniel Howard, Esq., in the 34th year of his age. Mr. Howard was a delegate in the Convention that framed the State Constitution.  
In Cumberland, 17th inst. Mrs. Mr. Lovett, widow of the late Mr. Eliphalett Lovett, aged 93 years.  
In Coventry, 25th ult. Mr. Henry T. Johnson, in the 44th year of his age.  
In Cranston, 8th ult. Henry, aged 2 years, 6 months and 4 days; on the 12th inst. Malvina, aged 4 years, 5 months and 14 days—children of Polig Hedley.  
In Warwick, on the 13th inst. very suddenly, Pardon Potter, Esq., aged 56 years.  
At the McLean Hospital, Charleston, Mass., on the 15th inst. Mr. Wm. G. Butts, son of Mr. John Butts, of Warren, R. I., in the 23d year of his age.  
In New York, on the 19th inst. Mr. Benj. Seixas, formerly of this town, aged 68 years.

**MERCURY MARINE LIST.**  
**Port of Newport.**  
**ARRIVED.**  
**SATURDAY, May 20th.**  
Sch'r Morning Star, Nickerson, from Kennebec for Fall River; Telescope, Fitzgerald, from Stonington for Nantucket.  
Sloops Hudson, Winslow, from New Bedford for Providence; Vigilant, Heath, from Providence for New York.  
Sailed—Barque Gaselle, for Savannah;—Sloop Renss, for New York.  
**SUNDAY, May 21.**  
Brig Hannah & Abigail, Lofland, from Providence, and sailed for Lubec.  
Sch'r Convey, Nickerson, from Boston for Providence; Fornax, Nickerson, for Bath for do.  
Sloop Arion, Heath, from Providence for New York; Volant, Williston, for Bristol for New Haven;—21st, Sch'r Telescope, Nantucket;—Sloops Mary Ann, Wareham; A M P Brightman, Westport; Coryphus, and Franklin, Stonington; Providence, and Arion, N York; Hope & Susan, New Bedford.  
**MONDAY, May 22d.**  
Sch'r Massasoit, Brown, from New York for Fall River.  
Sloops Yantic, Bennett, from Fall River for New York; Three Sisters Johnson, from do; Sloop Emily, Fowler, for Providence.  
Passed up, Brig Barfine, from New York for Providence; and an herm. lumber laden Brig from Calais for Fall River.  
Sailed—Sch'r Alexander, Mitchell, Charleston;—Sloop Vigilant, New York.  
Returned—Sch'r Alex. Mitchell, on account of head wind.  
**TUESDAY, May 23.**  
Brigs Lincoln, Wooster, from New York for Thomaston; Mary, of Braintree, Baker, from Boston for Baltimore.  
Sch'r Forest, Robinson, from Machias port for New York; Jane Sally Frances, Baker, for Providence for New Bedford; Siam, Grant, for Philadelphia for Portsmouth, N. H.  
Sch'r Tennessee, Beymouth, for Philadelphia, and 36 hours from the Cape, with Coal, to Robert Stevens.  
Sloop Meridian, Pitman, from Fall River for New York.  
**WEDNESDAY, May 24.**  
Sch'r Cora, Lawton, from Providence;—Sloop New York, Munro, for Providence for New York.  
Sch'r Leo, from Providence for Bangor.

**THURSDAY, May 25th.**  
Sch'r Velocity, from Steubens, with Lumber to the master.  
**FRIDAY, May 26.**  
Brig Echo, 6 days from Wilmington N. C. with Lumber, Rice, Tar, and Turpentine, to J. A. Peckham, and Newton & Co.; Grand Turk, 17 days from Matanzas, with 315 hhds of Molasses & 2 trs Honey to George Erge Esq.

**MARINE MEMORANDA.**  
Arr at Nassau, 6th inst. Brig Octavia, Wade, hence, 14 days, and sailed 25th for Jamaica, without disposing of any of her cargo. Cld at New York, 22d, Ship Monticello, Lawton, James River.  
At Matanzas, 4th inst. Bark Empress, Pitman, for New York, 10 days;—Brig Confidence, Bailey, Trieste, soon.  
Arr at Baltimore, 10th, Brig Henry, Bart, from Mayaguez.  
Arr at Savannah, 11th, Sch'r Caroline, Swasey, from Matanzas, had a very boisterous passage—she had a succession of gales, during one of which, her deck load of 40,000 Oranges, was swept away.—[The C, cleared at Savannah, 18th, for Matanzas.  
Sailed from Savannah, 9th, Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, Havana.  
At Cardenas, 28th ult, Brig Poland, Smith, Idg for Savannah.—[The P arr at Savannah, 18th, 6 days from Havana.]  
Arr at Havana, 4th, Sch'r Franklin Greene, Draper, from Savannah.  
Cld at Matanzas, 3d, Brig Grand Turk, Loud, for this port.  
Arr at New Orleans, 10th, Sch'r Tasso, Almy, from New York; and was advertised 11th for do, with despatch;—Warsaw, Burdick, for Charleston.  
Arr at Wilmington, N. C., 12th, Brig Echo, hence, 6 days.—Cld 16th, Sch'r Hannah, Woodman, Havana.—[The Hannah, sailed from the Bar on the 19th; and the Echo, from Wilmington same day, for this port.]

**WHALEERS.**  
Off Cape Horn, January 1st, ship MECHANIC, Pratt, of and 3 mos from this port, clean.

**Weekly Almanac.**

1843.	Sun rises.	Sun Moon High sets.	Moons High sets.	Water rises.	Water high sets.
<b>MAY.</b>					
27 Saturday,	4 38	7 22	3 12	5 36	
28 Sunday,	4 37	7 23	3 06	4 5	
29 Monday,	4 36	7 24	3 00	7 36	
30 Tuesday,	4 35	7 25	2 54	30	
31 Wednesday,	4 34	7 26	9 9	24	
1 Thursday,	4 34	7 26	10 19	17	
2 Friday,	4 33	7 27	10 21	9	

New Moon 29th, 2h, 10m after 11.

**Stacy's Cottage at the Beach.**

THIS Establishment will be opened this day for the first time this season, and will continue open through the Summer months for the accommodation of Visitors at the Beach, where may be found Refreshments of the best kind, such as:—  
**Ice Creams & Water Ices,**  
**Soda Water, & Beer,**  
**Fruit, Cakes, Pies, &c. &c.**  
Confectionary of the very best quality, and at as reasonable Prices as any in town.  
T. STACY Jr.  
Newport, May 27.

**Summer Goods,**

**WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**  
No 174, Thames street, WOULD particularly invite the attention of purchasers to their New Style of  
**STRIPED**  
Summer Goods  
Opened on Wednesday,  
Comprising a very general assortment of  
**SILKS,**  
Balzorines, Printed Jackonets & Muslins,  
Lawn, Gingham, Africanne,  
Foulard Silks,  
—ALSO—  
Bonnet Silks & Lawns.  
Shawls, Scarfs,  
Kid Gloves,  
Rich Fancy Ribbons,  
Cravats,

together with an unusually large variety of Fashionable & Seasonable Articles at prices at least as low as any Store in this State.  
[May 27.]

**LAWNS.**  
**FRENCH STRIPED LAWNS,** Just received at No. 132 by  
May 27.] **J. M. COOK & Co.**

**Blue Black Alpaca.**  
Two Pieces very beautiful **Silk Warp** Blue Black Alpaca, opened yesterday by **WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**  
May 27.

**FRUIT,**  
**ORANGES, LEMONS, and PINE APPLES,** just received and for sale at the Confectionary Store of  
May 27.] **T. STACY, Jr.**

May 27.  
**PARASOLS, SUN-SHADES, UMBRELLAS,**  
Opened yesterday, by  
**WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**

**Yellow Pine Plank.**  
13000 feet of 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4 inch, just received per brig Echo, from Wilmington, and for sale by  
**PECKHAM, BULL & CO.**  
May 27, 1843.

**WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**  
Have opened this Week, 10 pieces more  
**NEW CARPETINGS,**  
Also,  
**Straw Mattings, Rugs, &c.**  
May 27.

**LOT of old EXCHANGE PAPERS** for sale at this Office.

**SALES AT AUCTION.**  
**Valuable Country Seat AT AUCTION.**  
On THURSDAY, June 15th, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises,

The Angell Cottage, so called in Middletown, on the island of Rhode Island, within about 3 miles of Newport, by the way of the beaches, or by a road running through the most beautiful part of the island. The house and outbuildings, consisting of stable, carriage house, &c., have been erected within a few years, and are all in perfect order, with about 13 acres of first rate land, which is divided into two lots of about 6 1/2 acres each. The buildings and the lot of land on which they stand will be sold separately if desired. The premises are well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For a genteel summer residence, it is not surpassed by any on the island, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country and the ocean. For further particulars apply to Jos. K. Angell, Esq., or to the undersigned, who has at his office a plat of the premises.

Immediately after the sale of the estate, will be sold the furniture in said cottage, consisting of feather beds, hair mattresses, bedsteads, bed clothing, chairs, sofas, tables, looking glasses, carpets, crockery and glass ware, cooking utensils, &c.

**A. B. DIKE, Assignee.**  
Providence, May 27.

**Assignee's Sale.**  
On SATURDAY, the 3d of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Eagle Hotel, as follows, viz:—  
**TEN** shares in the Capital Stock of the Merchants Bank.  
Four shares in the Newport Foundry & Machine Company.  
**R. P. LEE, Assignee.**  
**J. GOODSPEED, Auct'r.**  
Newport, May 27, 1843.

**Valuable REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.**

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 15th of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the following valuable property, viz:—

**THE** Dwelling House, lot of land and out buildings thereon, situated at the corner of Thames and Young Streets, being the well known residence of JOHN G. WHITEHORNE, the lot measuring eighty-seven feet on Thames street and one hundred and ninety feet on Young street, together with a piece of land, twenty feet square on Bowery street, containing a fountain or reservoir of water.

**ALSO.**—The valuable building lot at the corner of Thames and Howard streets, measuring 73 feet on Thames street and 78 on Howard street.

**ALSO.**—The Estate in Howard street, consisting of a Two story Dwelling House nearly new, with the lot on which it stands, measuring 70 by 78 feet.

**Also**—Immediately after, The large three story brick Dwelling House, situated at the corner of Thames and Dennison streets, well known as the residence of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, the lot measures 69 1/2 feet on Thames and 234 feet on Dennison streets.

The particulars and terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.  
**R. P. LEE, Assignee.**  
**J. C. SHAW, Auct'r.**  
Newport, May 13, 1843.

**Court of Probate, Little Compton, May 8.**  
**WHEREAS** the Will of William Wilbor, was this day proved and approved by this Court as the last will and testament of the Testator, and ordered to be recorded, and Clark Wilbor, Executor therein named, in writing refused to accept of said trust, and application being made to this Court for the appointment of an Administrator with the Will annexed, on the estate of the said William Wilbor, decd.,

It is ORDERED, that the Appointment of an Administrator as aforesaid, be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on the 3d Monday in June next, at one o'clock, P. M., and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order, three weeks successively in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.  
By Order  
**OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.**  
Little Compton, May 13.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE** Town Council of the town of Newport, will hold a session as a Board of Councillors, on Thursday the first day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Town Hall in Newport, for the purpose of further correcting the lists of voters of the town of Newport, preparatory to the town meeting for the election of Town Officers for the town of Newport, to be held on the first Tuesday in June next.  
By order  
**B. B. HOWLAND,**  
Council Clerk,  
Newport, May 13, 1843.

**PERFUMERY.**  
An assortment of choice perfumery, consisting of a great variety of Fancy Soaps, Guerlain's & Ring's Shaving Cream, French and German Cologne, Lavender Water, Edees Hedyonnia and Verbena extracts—Saisy's celebrated handkerchief perfumes—Kassan Soap, Bear's Grease, Ox Marrow Pomade, at  
April 29.] **R. J. TAYLOR'S.**



## Poetry.

MAY.

BY W. H. BURLING.

The spring-time, with its balmy breath,  
Is abroad upon the hills;  
And the sunshine dances gayly  
To the music of the rills;  
And timidly the violet lifts  
Its head from the dewy grass,  
As if to catch the fragrant gifts  
Of the breezes as they pass.

Kissed by the spirit of the wind,  
The buds are peeping out,  
With their roguish eyes, as if to see  
What nature is about!  
The peach-tree and the lilac  
Unfold their virgin charms,  
And look as if they meant to woo  
The summer to their arms.

The cunning birds are busy now,  
For their wooing time has come;  
And their little hearts flow out in song,  
As they build their summer home;  
They sing their notes on the odorous air,  
And lighten their toil with love—  
And the watching maiden breathes a prayer,  
For the minstrels of the grove.

'Tis a pleasant thing to look upon  
The greenness of the earth,  
When the sunshine melts the ice away,  
And calls the flowers to birth.  
And the change I ween, to the musing mind,  
A thought of the day shall bring,  
When the winter of death shall pass away,  
For life's eternal spring!

## A Chronological Account

of all material occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1676.

This year Coasters Harbor and Goat Island, were conveyed to the town of Newport, for the sum of ten pounds by Benedict Arnold; he having purchased them some years before from the Indians.

This year much sickness prevailed on Rhode Island of which many of the first settlers died.

Dr. John Clarke, the Colony's late Agent in England, and one of the most learned and distinguished men among the first settlers, died on the 20th of April, aged 66 years.

William Jeffery, a learned & influential man among the first settlers died on the 12th of January, aged 85 years.

Richard Carder, who was one of the 18 associates who first came to Rhode Island, and who was afterwards one of the companions of Samuel Gorton in the settlement of Warwick, died this year in Newport.

(To be Continued.)

John Clarke, was a native of Bedfordshire, (Eng.) and before he came to America was a practicing Physician in London. At what time, he came to New England is unknown, but he settled in Boston, and taking part in the controversy respecting Mrs. Hutchinson, was one of the 53 persons who were banished by order of the General Court—being disgusted with their intolerance, he proposed to a number of his friends to remove out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, accordingly they came to Aqueduct (now Rhode Island) and to the number of eighteen on the 7th of March 1638 incorporated themselves a body politic.

As the people who came to Rhode Island were Puritans, Dr. Clarke who was a learned man, carried on Public Worship, until they procured Mr. Lenthall, a Congregational Minister.—He was the first regular educated Physician, who practiced in Rhode Island. In 1641 he formed a Church on the scheme and principles of the Baptists and uniting the character of a Clergyman and Physician, he continued the pastor of this Society until 1651 when he went to England with Roger Williams, and procured the Commission of Mr. Coddington to be vacated.—On the accomplishment of their mission, Mr. Williams returned home, leaving Mr. Clarke as the Agent of the Colony. He continued in England until he procured the simple Charter of 1663 a period of 12 years, and during that time such was the scanty means afforded him by the Colony that he was obliged to mortgage his estate, and part of the time he supported himself, by preaching to a Congregation in London. In 1664 he returned home, and was immediately elected a Deputy from Newport, and in 1669 Deputy Governor. In 1671, he was again appointed to go to England, respecting a dispute between the Colony and Connecticut. He died on the 20th of April 1676, aged 68 years, and was buried on his own lot on the west side of Tanner street in Newport.

The Colony of Rhode Island was in our opinion, more indebted to Dr. Clarke, than to any other of her founders.—He was the original projector of the settlement of this Island.—To his unwearied perseverance while Agent in England, the Colony was indebted for the extension of her territory, both on the East and West side of the bay.—With indefatigable labor he procured the Charter of Rhode Island, and had the influence to engrave on it, the great principles of civil and religious freedom.

In his life and death this good man exhibited the character of the Christian and Philanthropist.—By his last Will, he gave his estate in Middletown (known as the Charity Farm) to three trustees to form a perpetual fund for the use of the poor and bringing up Children unto learning.—He had three wives, but left no children.—The Clarke of this State, sprang from his three brothers, Thomas, Joseph and Carow, and from Jeremiah Clarke, who was President of the Colony in 1638.

PAINTER'S CHOLIC.—It is a fact not generally known, that what is called painter's cholera, made from sulphuric acid, is an effectual preventive of the disease known as the "painter's cholera." Those who labor in white lead manufactures ought never to be without it, for where it has been used that terrible disease is unknown. So says the celebrated German chemist, Liebig.—Madisonian.

## Agricultural.



**SOWING PLASTER.**—Let all your clover fields be plastered, a bushel to the acre, as soon as vegetation begins to start, taking care to sow the plaster in the morning while the dew is on the leaves, or during the time of a gentle rain.

The editor of the Boston Traveller remarks that the winter has been favorably to the preservation of the caterpillar eggs on trees.—and that the insects are now hatching. He recommends to take a brush on the end of a pole, and rub off the web, and with a sponge on the end of another pole give the spot a thorough washing with strong lye, strongly impregnated with saltpetre. This should be done before or by sunrise.

**TO KILL LICE ON ANIMALS.**—A writer in the central New-York Farmer says: "Take the water in which potatoes have been boiled, and rub it over the skin. The lice will die within two hours, and never will multiply again. I have used ten kinds of the strongest poison to kill lice, all with effect, but none so perfect as this."

**CURE FOR A STING.**—Common blue clay, wet and but on the sting of any insect, will almost immediately effect a cure. The next best thing is table salt, moistened with saliva. Raw onion bound on, does good.

**SAMUEL W. BUTLER,**  
M.D. and SURGEON,

OFFICE, No. 62 THAMES STREET.  
**MEDICINES**  
of all kinds at 62 Thames street.  
Newport, Feb. 18, 1843.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"  
NO 99 Thames Street.  
**JUST RECEIVED**  
From Boston in addition to the former Stock of

**Medicine Dye Stuffs and Perfumery,**

Extract of Rose,  
Do do Orange,  
Do do Honey,  
Do do Burgamot,  
Do do Myrtle,  
Do do Magnolia,  
Do do Woodbine,

Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia,  
Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique  
Oil, for the hair,  
French Lotion for chapped hands.  
Cold Cream and Lip Salve,  
German, French & American Cologne,  
Sir James Murray's Fluid agnesia, M  
Henry's Calci ned Magnes  
English, Winsor, and other a, onps,  
Edes, Kidders, & Paysons's Indelible  
Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families,  
or Vessels, and a general assortment of  
Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—  
For sale as above.

**CHARLES COTTON.**  
Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

**NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.**

**John H. Clegg**  
SILK, COTTON, and WOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Dye House, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths, Silks,  
Cassimeres, Crapes,  
Merinos, Satins,  
Circassians, Pongees,  
Bombazines, Hosiery  
Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pants—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth.

February 19, 1842.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber gives notice that he has been appointed and is qualified as Administrator on the estate of **ANN ELIZA HAZARD**, late of Jamestown dec., and requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands to present the same.

**JOHN W. HAZARD, Adm'r.**  
Jamestown, March 18.

**JOB WORK, done at this Office.**

## BECKWITH'S

**ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILL.**

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been more successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient Diarrhoea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sickhead ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, headache, heartburn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find they are convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. As Dinner Pills they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and agree and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. As Fall doses they are a highly efficacious and Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

**TESTIMONIALS.**  
From the mass of evidence published in favour of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the Pills as well as of the Proprietor, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence, at a time when the public are imposed on by so many ignorant and unprincipled empirics.

**Dr. John Beckwith:**  
Dear Sir—I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person; for you know I was much of a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of a hypochondriac, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sick-headache is uniformly relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive the benefits of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and unadvised use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours,  
**ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.**

The following Testimonial of the claim of these Pills to public patronage, has been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished.

**From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.**  
Raleigh, March 2 1835

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith of this city, and enjoyed his professional services I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

The above PILLS are for sale in Newport, by **R. J. TAYLOR**, Agent.

Newport, Dec. 18.

**The Most Highly Approved MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL diseases of the Lungs.**

**THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM** is believed to be the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

**Extracts from Certificates.**  
Dr. Samuel Morrill of Concord, N.H., writes that he is satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm is a valuable medicine, having been used with complete success in cases which had previously resisted the most approved prescriptions.

Dr. Truman Abell of Lenox, N.H., writes that he can confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior to any other medicine within his knowledge.

Dr. Amory Hastings, of Franklin, Mass., writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm to have had the desired effect, and recommends it as a safe, convenient and efficacious medicine.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N.H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many Counterfeits or Imitations, which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

It is to be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of **SAMUEL REED** or **WM. JON'S CUTLER**, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of **WM. JON'S CUTLER**.) Prepared by **REED, WINE & CUTLER**, (late Low & Reed,) Wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

October 29, 1843.

The above Balm, is for sale in Newport, by **R. J. TAYLOR**, Agent.

**READ IT.**

To be sick is no longer a misfortune, but a fault. Has any man a headache? PETER'S CORNIAL LOZENGES will cure him in a few minutes. Is any one troubled with a hacking cough, which may terminate in consumption? In PETER'S COUGH LOZENGES he may find almost immediate relief.—Worms kill many children. They can neither kill or hurt a child who is physically sound. Hence we may well conclude as we began, that to be sick is no longer a misfortune, but a fault. We say to all, go at once and secure some of these famous Lozenges, at 143 Thames Street, Newport, of **CHARLES N. TILLEY**.

March 11

## Marine and Fire Insurance

**THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,** Providence, R. I. continue to insure against **Loss or Damage by Fire**, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Building and Merchandise, and also against **MARINE RISKS**, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

**\$150,000.**

All paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 6th, 1842:

William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend,  
Wilbur Kelly, Tully D. Bowen,  
Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop,  
Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbon,  
Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and  
Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock,  
Ebenezer Kelley,

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the resident and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to **GEORGE HOWES**, Agent.

**WILLIAM RHODES**, President.  
**ALEXO. PEEK**, Secy.  
American Insurance Co's  
Office, July 14, 1842.

**Have you ever tried it?**



**Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALM**

OF **Spikenard Blood Root, Wild Cherry and Comfrey.**

**THE** most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and

**All Affections of the Throat & Lungs.** It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

**Every Thing Heretofore Discovered.**

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c. should be used.

**This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam.** Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regular appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover street Boston.

**Price Fifty Cents.**

For sale in Newport, by **R. J. Taylor**, Charles Cotton, John Easton, S. Sterne, and **J. J. Allan**—and by **J. Headley**, in Portsmouth.—and all agents who sell his bitters.

**HEALTH AND STRENGTH**

Just received, a fresh supply of **S. O. Richardson's celebrated**

**Sherry Wine Bitters**

and Family Pills, for sale as above. Look out for counterfeits and imitations.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1842.

**LUCINA CORDIAL.**

**MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL**, for the cure and speedy cure of incipient consumption, barrenness, impotency, leucorrhoea or white gleet, obstructed difficult or painful menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system no matter whether the result, of inherent causes, or of causes produced by irregularity, illness, or accident.

The wide spread celebrity of this wonderful and inextinguishable cordial in both hemispheres is a sufficient guarantee for its quick and positive success in curing all the above affections and complaints. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness or looseness of the female frame, which is the only cause of barrenness, and which, prior to Dr. Magnin's discovery, was considered to be incurable.—And it speedily removes the impediments produced by prostration, which frequently deter men from getting married. Language, indeed, cannot do justice to the merits of the Lucina Cordial, which is regarded by the heads of the faculty in all parts of the world as one of the most important medical discoveries of any age. Price \$3 per bottle. Sold at No. 143 Thames Street, Newport.

March 18.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL**

**MYSTERIES AND REVELATIONS.**

**Love, Courtship, and Marriage:**

An infallible Guide-Book for married and single persons, in matters of the utmost importance to the Human Race.

BY **EUGENE BECKLARD, M. D.**

For sale at No. 143 Thames Street Newport. Price 75 cents.

March 18.

**Medicated Lozenges.**

Prepared by **Doct. Fales** of Boston.

The following kinds just received.

**COUGH, and DYSENTERY,**

**CAMPHOR and WORM.**

These Lozenges stand unrivalled of any now in use having restored to health all who have taken them for any of the Complaints for which they are intended.

They are for sale at **STACY'S** Confectionary and Variety Store, by the Doz. or single Box.

Newport Sept. 10.

**STRONG Thread Strainer**

Cloth, For Sale by

**H. SESSIONS,**

March 11

## Those Laboring Under

sickness can at once relieve themselves from the thousand maladies that flesh is heir to if they will only follow the counsels of nature, and take the medicine which best assists her in her operations. That medicine is the Vegetable Life Medicines of Dr. Moffat. The wonderful and miraculous cures which his Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have everywhere performed, place them before all other medicines ever offered to the public. Composed entirely of vegetable substances they overcome the disease without corrupting the blood or weakening and destroying the constitution. Their nature is such that when taken into the stomach they are digested like other food, and are distributed throughout the whole system, giving additional strength to the sound parts, and purifying and restoring the weak and diseased. They not only act as a purgative in cleansing the bowels of all impurities, but they open the pores of the whole body, assist and promote all the animal secretions, and give a healthy vigor to the whole system. This is not idle declamation uttered without truth and only for effect, but is fully corroborated by innumerable letters and certificates which daily pour in upon the proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills, from thousands who are grateful for a recovery of their health—a recovery which all other remedies had failed to procure them, and which they despaired of ever receiving. It is thus fully proved that the operations of nature are simple, and that disease of all kinds may easily be eradicated if the right course is taken to effect their cure. That course, we repeat, is to use Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. The beneficial results they produce on the human system are apparent as soon as their use is commenced. A single box cannot be taken without giving a relief to the sufferer which will convince him of their efficacy. All who value their health, their time, and their money, will at least try the Life Medicines when attacked with sickness. Being composed entirely of vegetables no injury can possibly arise from such a trial, and once tried they will forever supersede the necessity of a physician's services, or a physician's exorbitant charges.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at

**R. J. TAYLOR'S**

Medicine Store No. 148, Thames street,

Newport, (R. I.)

April 1, 1843.

**DR. PETERS'**

**Medicated Lozenges.**

**PETERS' COUGH LOZENGES** are now

rapidly superseding all other preparations for the relief of coughs, colds, asthma, whooping coughs, tightness of the chest, bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

**Peters' Cordial Lozenges**

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits, or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm, of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affection, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

**Peters' Worm Lozenges.**

These are the desiderata so long required. They are so perfectly pleasant to the taste and gentle in their operations, that they may be fearlessly administered to the youngest infant, and yet no medicine heretofore discovered can be named in comparison with it as a destroyer of worms.

**Peters' Cathartic or Health Lozenge.**

These lozenges will be found perfectly efficient, speedy, and safe in their operation. They purify the system, purge the blood of every noxious substance, restore the functions of the whole animal economy, and leave the individual with a reinvigorated constitution.

As an alternative medicine, Peters' Health Lozenge stands unrivalled. On the approach of warm weather in the Spring they may be taken by all with decided benefit; often preventing a protracted sickness.

**Peter's Vegetable Strengthening Plaster.**

This is not only the cheapest, but the best, neatest, and most comfortable plaster in existence.

Peters' Shilling Plaster is an easy and most effective remedy for pain in the breast, side, or stomach, weakness or pain in the chest, loins, or back, stiffness of the neck, affections of the limbs or joints, whether produced by rheumatism or other causes, habitual pain of the head or stomach, piles, colds, coughs, liver complaints, weakness of the spine, predisposition to break out in blives and pimples, listlessness of the frame, and for general debility.

Let any person afflicted as above try one of Peters' Shilling Plasters, and we will venture to say that he could not be prevailed on to discard it again, for ten, or most probably for a hundred dollars. Price 12-14 cents.

**To the Whole World!**

**PETER'S PILLS.**—It is admitted by all who have used them (and who has not?) that Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are the most unrivalled medicine ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints:—Yellow and bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaint, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstructions, heartburn, furred tongue, nausea, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, bloated or sallow complexion, and all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping or debility. Price 25 cents a box.

Come one, come all, and have your wills, by Patronizing PETERS' PILLS.

For sale at No. 142 Thames st.

Newport, by **CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent.**

March 18.

**Music for the PIANO FORTE.**

**AT HALF PRICE.**

A GREAT VARIETY on hand, such as:—

Glee, Choruses, Songs, Marches,

Duets, Waltzes, &c. &c.

Which will be sold at one half the former price, at the Confectionary and Variety store of

**T. STACY Jr.**

Feb. 11.

## HAIR TONIC

**For the Growth, Preservation and Restoration of the Hair.**

No matter how bald a person may be, a growth of hair will be produced, and as naturally too as hair grows on the plain, or the tily in the valley. This Tonic is warranted to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and every other accumulating substance. In your hair dry and falling off?—The Tonic will moisten and fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is warranted to satisfy the largest desire in thickening the hair in the first case and covering the Bald Head with natural hair, in the second.

It is composed of the most remedial agents that restore the skin at once to a sound and healthy condition. When thus restored, you will soon discover on the head, a short soft and beautiful growth of young hair, gradually increasing in length, till it becomes like your other hair was before you began to lose it.

Doct. Fales. I have the pleasure of informing you that your Cyrian Hair Tonic has been successful in restoring my hair. When I commenced its use last September, I was bald, and had been for a number of years. Though prevailed upon by friends to try your Tonic, I had no faith in its efficacy to restore hair that had been off so long. I continued to use your Tonic three or four months and have now and have had since last Spring as fine a growth of hair as any one would wish to see. I can, therefore, recommend your Tonic with great confidence to all who are so unfortunate as to have lost their hair.

**HIRAM LOND, 3 Dover st, Boston.**

For sale in Newport, at the Confectionary and Variety store of

**T. STACY, Jr.**

Sept. 17.

**JUST** received from New York, per

steamer Rhode Island, a general

and carefully selected assortment of Sta-

ple and